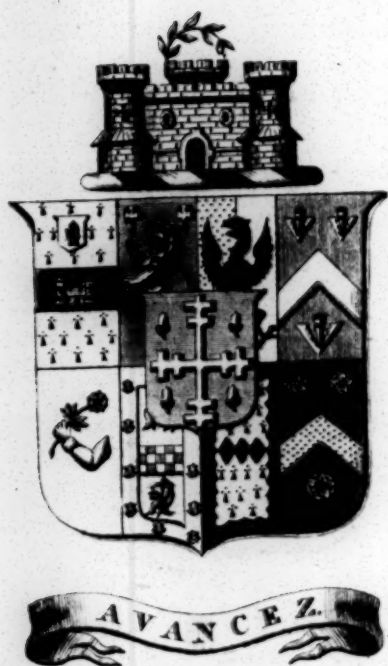
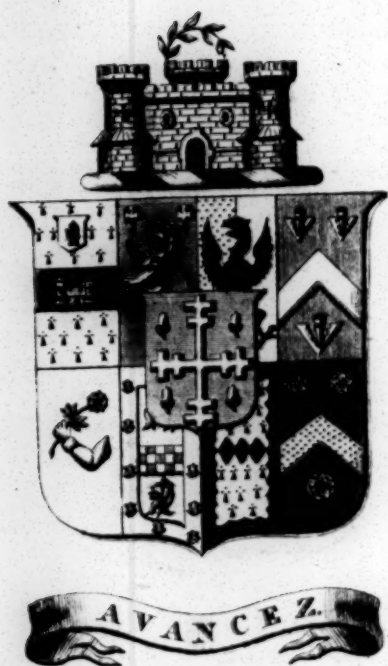


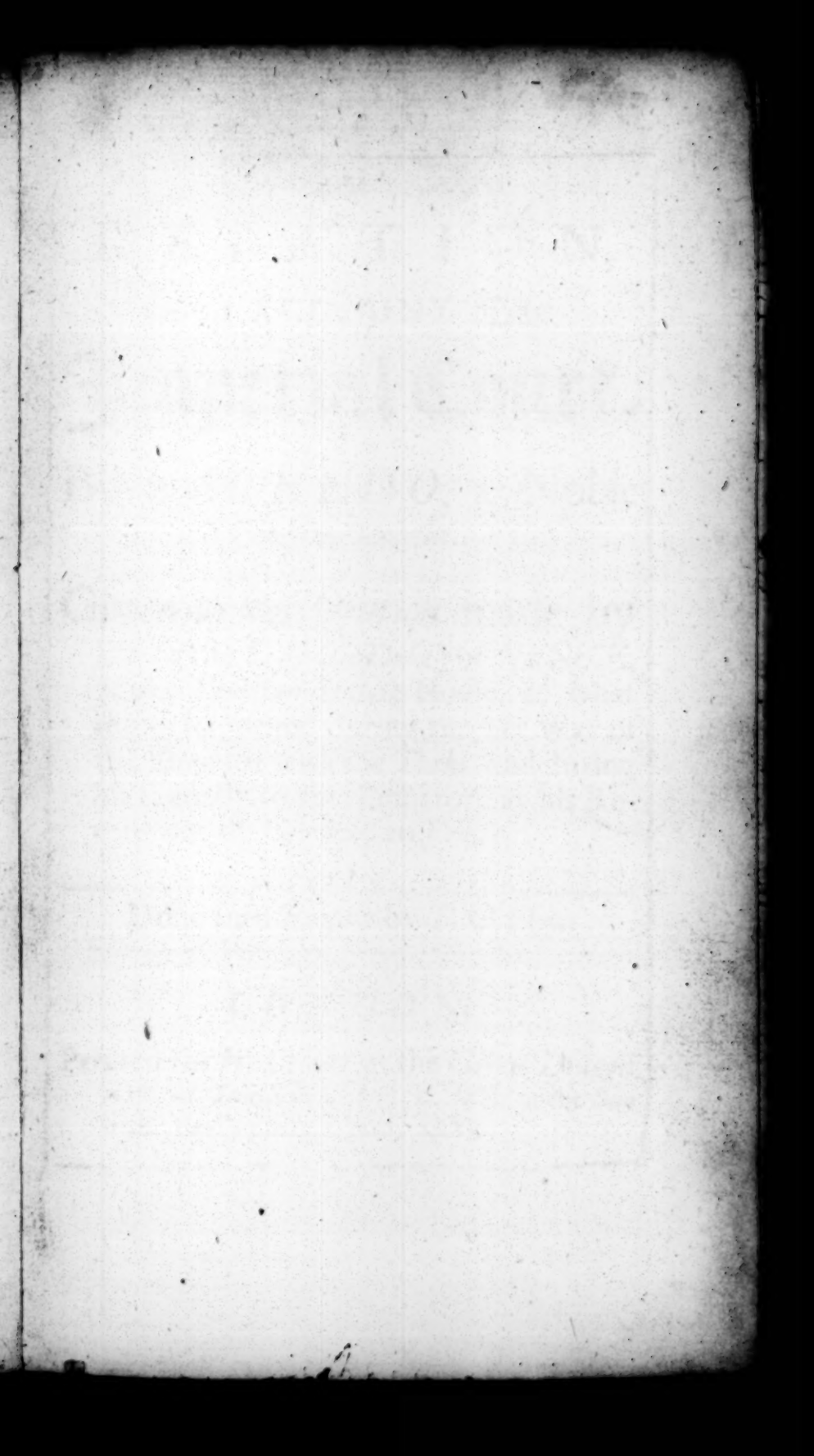
July 1856. S.M.H.



July 1856. S.M.H.



Rich Hill



A
RELATION,
Or an ACCOUNT of the
Imperial Court,

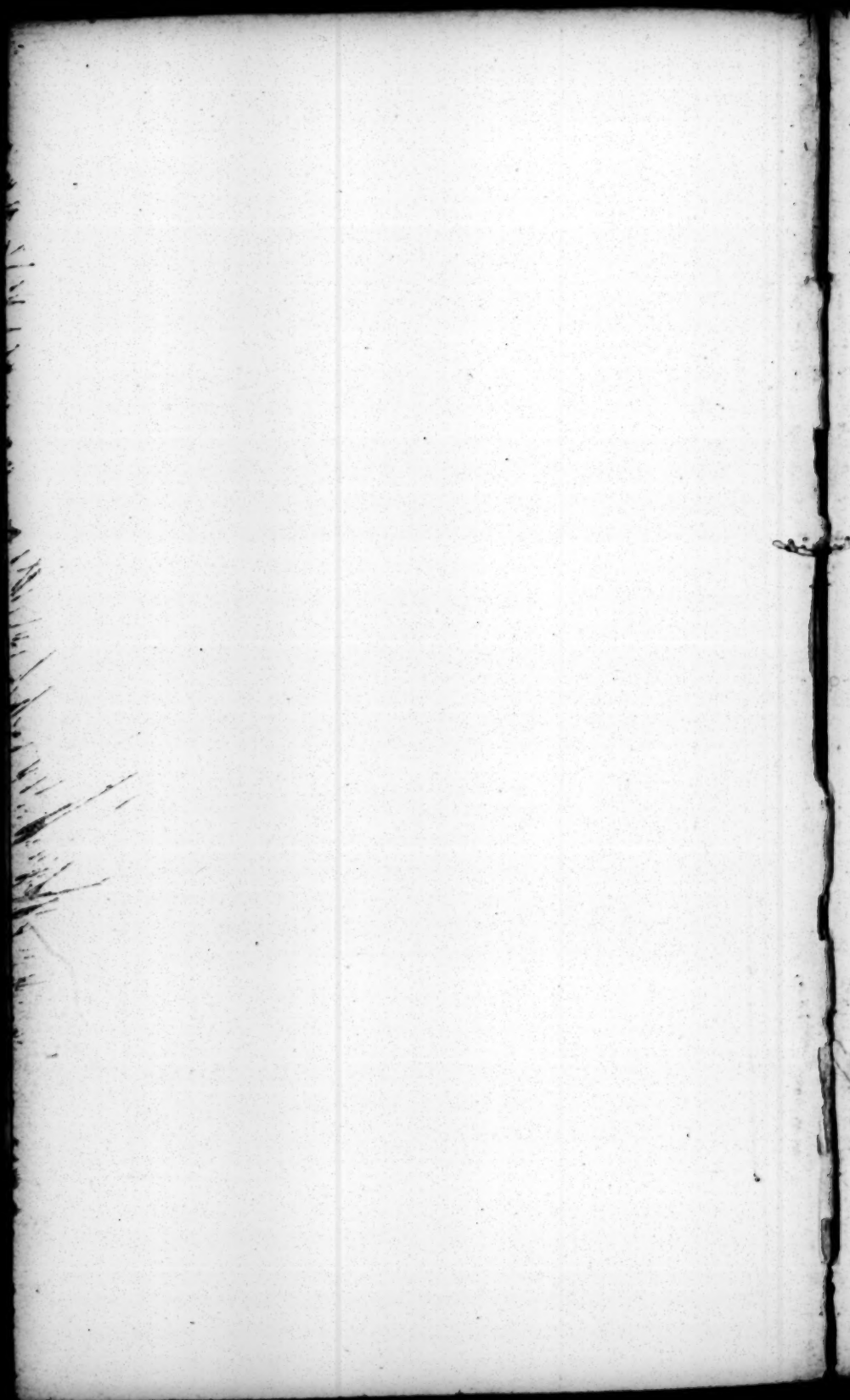
By *SACRED O*, a Noble
Venetian-Senator.

Given in an *Oration* made by
him to the *Doge* (or *Duke*) of *VENICE*,
in the *Venetian* Senate-House, of what
things happened during the last War of
the Emperor with the *Turks*, and during
his Embassy to the Emperor, at his Re-
turn out of *Germany* to *Venice*.

Done into *English* by *T. G. Esq;*

L O N D O N,

Printed for *W. Croke* at the *Green Dragon*
without *Temple-bar*, and *G. Wells* at the *Sun*
in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1685.



TO MY
TRULY NOBLE,
AND
WORTHY FRIEND
Capt. *William Legg.*

Honoured Sir,

WHen I considered the
Greatness
of your Merit, and the
suitable Character the
A 2 World

World gives you, I was in doubt with my self whether I should adventure to dedicate this small Piece to you, had not I been well assured of its real worth.

Your liberal and ingenuous Education, refined by your being bred up to *Arms*, and your Employment at *Court*, the two chief Schools of Experience (Advantages which by
your

your Industry you have to the utmost improved) makes you the only Person I could at present think of as a fit Judge of it; and the only Person (having born a Publick Character abroad) that I could believe could imitate or out-do our Author.

You, as well as our *Sacredo*, have laid Foundations adapted to a

A 3 fu-

future Greatness, and
the excellent Qualifica-
tions and Perfections
you are Master of, have
made you sufficiently
known to be an expert
Souldier, and a com-
pleat *Courtier*, highly
esteemed and beloved
by all; so that when
His Majesty shall think
fit to raise you to a
higher Station, you will
sit easie: For you will
have this Happiness ad-
ded

ded to the other you
enjoy, to be *Great*, and
not *Envied*.

The Freedom you
have allowed me, made
me give you some small
Account of my future
Studies, and here you
have the first Essay of
it: And as you are
pleased to afford a
Diversi^{on} to the pre-
sent Course of them,
by an extraordinary
Favour and Kindness

to me, I shall endeavour to make up the Loss of Time by my future Diligence. Yet can any one be said to lose his Time, who is in the happy Occasion of an Example of so great *Vertue*, whose *Care* and *Industry* is so early, that it seems to out-strip the quickness of his Master's *Bounty*?

All my aim in this my *Dedication* to you,
is

is only as I have received great already, and am still in the opportunity of receiving greater *Obligations* from you; so I am in *Gratitude* and *Duty* bound publickly to own, and upon all occasions shew my self,

Honoured Sir,

January
24, 1684

Your most faithful
and most obedient

Servant,

Tho. Garfoote.

THE

English Translator's

PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

THIS small Piece was writ by that famous Minister of the *Venetian* State, *Sacredo*, whose Abilities have raised him to that high Degree, that he became the present Duke of *Venice's* Competitor. A Piece writ with that Care and Curiosity, that the Remarks are like that of

Heyl.
Corm. l. 1.
p. 148.

of *Julius Caesar's* concerning the fighting of the Ancient *Gauls* : Lasting and permanent, and an indelible Character fix'd upon their Posterity, and will continue as long as the Air they breath in, and the Earth they tread on. The Remarks are suited to the probable Inconveniencies that may attend for the Future, as well as the time he wrot in ; the Imperial Armies, that I dare boldly say, the Imperial Officers need not have Recourse to a Council of War if they do but read this Book : Or at least, it will very much facilitate the Work. So as to give ready guesses at the true Reasons of the last Year's ill Success, and how it came to pass, that that Great and Magnanimous Prince, the present King of *Poland*, should appear *Colossus*-like, to bestride, not cross the *Niester*, and lessen
and

and eclipse the radiant and resplendent Glories of his former Atchievements.

Nor can we wonder the same Causes should produce the same Effects. We live, I confess, in an intreaguing Age, and Policy, as well as all other Arts and Sciences is soaring to its highest Pitch; and however blindfold and groping in the Dark we may censure, repine and murmur at the Actions of great Princes abroad, as our present Humours or Affections lead us; a true and lasting Settlement of the Peace of *Christendom*, is a blessing rather to be wished than hoped for; and we must wait Gods leisure ere it be effected.

And tho' we here in these *Islands* enjoy Peace, and have been preserved from utter Ruin and Destruction by Miracle as well

well as His Majesty ; when as we might have been involved in as ill or worse Circumstances, than our Neighbour-Nations, is all entirely owing, next under God, to his Majesties great Care, Prudence and Conduct.

The Misfortunes of the present Times, are the Products and natural Results of the Mis-carriages of an Age or two past. And it would a little sedate the Minds of Men, if they would seriously look upon (with due Reverence and Esteem) the great Goodness, and innate Clemency of His Majesty. That he never suffered during His whole Reign over us (which God long continue amongst us) any to be put to Death, but willful and malicious offenders; hath spared many.

Many

Many Acts of his Grace and Favour may be instanced in, not one of Injustice or Oppression ; and in all our foreign Characters of him, he is represented to us as one inclinable to Mercy, the Glory as well as Delight of Mankind , far from taking any delight in Blood ; that when he might have scourged the *Rebellion* here, he gently and mildly received his own, and without noise and tumult, (except only the Acclamations of his Subjects, attended with good Wishes for his Happiness, Health, Peace and Safety,) vouchsafed to Exercise his Regal Authority amongst us, to the great Joy and Comfort of his People, and condescended so far as to receive us under the Wing of His Royal Protection.

If

Read *Mar-*
tial's witi-
ty Epi-
gram up-
on *Otho*,
lib. 6. Epig.
32.

If an *Otho* for one compas-
sionate Act could have the Prai-
ses and Encomiums of all the
Writers of his time; what ought
His Majesty to have for a con-
stant, and continued Exercise
of it?

Were he ambitious, he might
make Pretences (as well as other
Princes) abroad: For I leave any
English man, nay, the whole
World to judge, what might not
this King of *England* do, whose
Bravery in Feats of War is con-
spicuous, witness that unfortu-
nate Battel of *Worcester*, suppor-
ted by that Heroick and Magna-
nimonous Prince his Brother, the
Duke of *York*; and once more
make the *Name* and *Title* terrible
abroad, as heretofore, in *France*.
He is a Prince that is sufficiently
experienced in the Art of War,
and has shew'd the *World*, that he
knows how to behave himself,
both

both as a General by Land, or
an Admiral by Sea. He is a Prince
fit for the *English* Nation, answer-
able to their great courage; and
if we do but call back to our
Thoughts our late Army, we
might believe we were capable
of doing great things still, ha-
ving such a Prince as this to con-
duct and lead us on.

Yet however, His Majesty ha-
ving gained a lasting Reputati-
on by his extraordinary Good-
ness already, I shall not endea-
vour to alter His Majesty's
Thoughts; but leave him still
to pursue his former Methods
of Mercy: For I really think,
it is a much better Character, to
be esteemed the Delight and
Darling of Mankind, than to be
thought one that aims at the
striking Terror into the World;
to be an *Otho* or a *Titus*, than to
be a *Nero* or a *Caligula*; to be

B

the

the Preserver and Defender,
than the Depopulator and De-
stroyer of Mankind.

A Prince that is ready to
make us all happy, if we would.
A Prince that considers, and
hath Compassion upon the Infir-
mities, Weakness and Follies of
Mankind, considers the Heats
and Animosities bred and grown
up amongst us during our late
Civil Wars, not yet thoroughly
worn out; considers how all the
Factions were again upon the
Ferment, by reason of our late
Confusions and Disorders; Con-
siders (I say) all this; and yet
governs with a Moderation and
Justice commensurate and adæ-
quate to the vast Greatness of
his Soul.

Oh! how sweet and precious
will his Name be upon the Re-
cords of Time: Then shall the
lasting Benefits he hath done
for

for *England* be demonstrated,
and appear, when the Malice of
Evil Men against him, and De-
traction shall cease and be no
more.

And however *Prejudice* or
Education may sway with some
of us, or we may be byassed and
debauched by the sly and eun-
ning Insinuations of wicked and
designing Men: Yet it is the
Wisdom and Interest, as well as
Duty of the present Age, no lon-
ger to offend so great Goodness,
least that the tired-out patience
of His Majesty (considering the
infinite Injuries, and repeated
Affronts the Royal Family hath
received) may at last turn into
Fury.

Did but *English-men* (I say)
consider the Blessing they enjoy
in this turmoiled and perplexed
Age of the World they live in,
(having His Majesty to reigh

over them) they would heartily pray to the Almighty to continue to him that Divine Protection and Assistance as hath hitherto accompanied him, to preserve him from Danger, and that he may still go on, and prosper, and do all things as may be for his own, and his Peoples Good.

Should I let myself loose, and expatiate upon this Subject, this would swell to a Volume; but I forbear, and leave it to a *Perinches*, or a *Dryden*, to compose and frame a History and Character agreeable to so great, so good, and so gracious a Prince.

As for these two excellent persons *Dr. Perinches* and *Mr. Dryden*, (as I mention) fit to undertake such a Work. The first's incomparable Panegyrick upon King *Charles the First*, will make him

him pass current. And as for Mr. *Dryden*, I hear he hath left of the Thoughts of Poetry, and intends to bend his Studies towards the writing of *English* History. He hath out-done the Poets of his Time; and he may (for ought I know) out-doe, not only the Historians of this, but all other Times. And I verily believe, he may probably acquit himself with a great deal of Honour Credit and Reputation and sufficiently answer the Expectation the World might have of one should undertake so great a Work.

And thus I proceed to give you some small Account further of this our *Sacredo's* Book. It's a small Historical Discourse upon what happened in the Compass of two or three Years time, during the last War of the Emperor with the *Turks*, and de-

livered by him in an Oration in the *Venetian* Senate; and certainly it is not the least of the policies of this *state* thus to exact a solemn Account of every one of their Embassadors, of their Management during their Embassies. It keeps their publick Ministers abroad constantly upon Duty and Thought, how to acquit themselves upon so solemn an Occasion. A Charge that none but men of extraordinary parts can undertake and manage with Credit and Reputation to themselves, and Satisfaction to the State: And in this they have the Advantage of Kings, because they are by these means sure to have their Business well done.

But even in this (by extraordinary Knowledge) hath His Majesty out-done this wise Senate, by his Choice of Men fitly

ly qualified for that Employ,
which have added a Lustre and
Reputation to us all.

My Lord *Shaftsbury* (as to
his Majesty's knowledge of men)
once was pleased to do him that
Right, in his Speech to my Lord
Clifford (when he took his Oath
as Treasurer) as to say, 'Tis a
great Honour, much beyond even
the place it self, that you are cho-
sen to it by this King, who, with-
out Flattery, I may say is as great
a Master in the Knowledge of
Men and Things, as this or any
other Age hath produced; and whe-
ther he intended to flatter at
the same time or no I cannot
tell: I am sure he found it ex-
perimentally true to his Cost,
whilst ruffled with passion, over-
whelmed with prejudice, and
buoyed up by a Faction (to say
no worse) he grew discontent-
ed.

5 Decem-
ber, 1672.

Now (I say) if these eminent Men that have from time to time been sent abroad Embassadors, at their Return Home, were but to render an Account of their Embassies, before that August Assembly of His Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council, their Orations would at least afford a more particular Account of His Majesty's extraordinary Goodness.

Our Country-man, Mr. *Rycant*, hath certainly written well concerning the *Turkish* Affairs and History; and even of this very time our *Sacredo* did. I confess he hath written very ingeniously, much like a Gentleman, and in Favour of the Emperor's Interests; but he tells you likewise it is but by Guess, Apprehension, not certain Knowledge; and therefore because in many things he seems to
contra-

contradict Mr. *Rycant*, I leave it to the Consideration of the Reader, whether he may not believe our *Sacredo* had some Advantage that Mr. *Rycant* wanted; and so probably may have written (as to these few particulars) more agreeable to Truth.

This Historical Discourse (if I am not misinformed) was never printed in the Language it was spoke; but by some means or other (got by some *Frenchman*) translated and printed at *Paris* in the Year 1670: And why I should at this time translate it, having been so long neglected by us *English*, who have of late been but over busie Translators; you may possibly say, if it had been a very curious piece, I certainly had been eased of this Trouble, either as to my self or the World.

But

But in answer to this I confidently affirm, that I value my self for being the first man that hath really found out the true worth of this Author. But yet with so much Submission to the Publick, that I leave it to you, as to this particular, and as to all other things I shall write upon this occasion that are the Reader to judge.

All that I shall add further to the Reader, is, That this Book will prove a Book necessarily to be read to those that intend to understand any thing justly aright, and as they ought to do, concerning the *Turkish* Affairs; and that it is as it were the Standard to know the Measures of Things, as to the Truth of a Writer of *Turkish* Affairs and History, of what is already past or to come.

THE

THE
French Bookseller
TO THE
READER.

TIS hard to meet with
a Relation more Cu-
rious, or more cer-
tain than this is : It
derives it self from too fair an
Original to be ill received, and
comes to me from too pure
Hands, to be suspected. Here
you will find sincerity governed
by a great Understanding: But
neither the one nor the other
leaves any thing to the Curiosi-
ty

ty of the Reader to wish for, nor any thing to doubt of as to the Truth of the History : by the Success of this first Relation, I shall be put into a Condition to give the publick many others to the same Effect, though made by different Persons, and I shall let you see, that there are many remarkable Events in these particular Pieces, either forgot or unknown to the best sort of Authors, or dissembled by concerned or corrupted Writets.

SACRE-

SACREDO'S
ORATION.

Most Serene Prince,

I Shall not enlarge my self
to represent to your Se-
renity the Foreign and
Civil Wars, that Religi-
on hath caused in the
Empire; and how these two
Evils have weakened so formi-
dable a Power; neither shall I
lose any time to enumerate the
divers Jealousies of the Electors,
and Princes of *Germany*, nor
the

The be-
ginning of
the Em-
peror's
Chara&cr.

the bad Condition they have reduced the Emperor to. A Prince in his own Nature very little capable to defend himself, His Subjects or His Friends from the divers enterprizes of His Neighbours.

These particulars have been so exactly treated of by those that have writ before me, that it would be too tedious to make a Rehearſal. I ſhall reduce my ſelf therefore to a ſuccinct recital of thoſe things that are neweſt, and leſs known; and there are very few that have either eſcaped my Care or Curioſity : For I have ſeen the Cauſes bred, and their Progreſs die; and by a very rare Fortune in the time of one only Embaſſie, I have been a Witneſs and Spectator of both War and Peace: Yet amongſt ſo great a Number of things, I ſhall meddle only with thoſe,

(3)

those that particularly regard
the Interests of your Serenity,
in Relation to your Territories
that border on the *Ottoman* to-
wards the Sea, and of the Empe-
ror towards the Land.

Since that the *Ottoman* Sect,
by his continual Progresses,
Victories and Conquests gained
over *Asia*, this triumphant Pu-
issance, not content with the
Extent of its first Successes,
turned its ambitious Designs
towards *Europe*. *Solyman* in-
vaded *Hungary*; *Selim*, his
Successor the Kingdom of *Cy-
prus*; the one and the other
having for their Object the
Ruine of these two Powers
that were able to give a Check
to their vast Ambition: The
First, that of the House of *Au-
stria* by Land; the Second, that
of this Republick by Sea.

Progress
of the *Ot-
toman*
Greatness.

A.D. 1529.
vid. *Cluv.*
p. 593.

A.D. 1547.
vid. *Cluv.*
p. 615.

Their De-
signs.

It

A strict
Alliance
is the joint
Interest of
the Em-
pire and
Republick
of Venice.

It presently appeared, that to oppose so dreadful a Power, it were necessary to make a strict Alliance for the common Defence between the Emperor and your Serenity, the more assuredly to keep off the Invasions and Forces of the *Ottomans*, that every one knows have sworn the Destruction of those two Empires.

The unhappy Differences of Christendom, facilitates to the *Turks* all those sorts of Enterprises which in divers places they have had prosperous Success. They attack sometimes the Emperor, sometimes your Serenity, the one and the other separately, and their Appetite comes in eating: They set upon divers Provinces, when passing from Conquest to Conquest, they by so much always diminish

nith the Forces of Christendom,
and more and more assure to
themselves the Roots and Foun-
dations of their Dominion.

Thus the greatest part of *Hun-
gary* being invaded by *Solyman*
the Second, the *Turks* have pre-
vailed, and extended very far
their Conquests in *Europe* by
Land. In process of Time *Se-
lim* gets possession of the King-
dom of *Cyprus*. *Ibrahim* enter'd
Candia, and *Mahomet* the Third
Transilvania. These glorious
Successes by Sea and Land con-
tinuing as it were Link by Link,
the Chain of their Conquests
have made appear, that their
Designs are for an Universal
Monarchy, and have made the
Christians afraid of their Irons
and Slavery. In Effect, being
Masters of the Kingdom of *Can-
dia*, * they will have the Sea

The *Turks*
enter'd
Candia, A.
D. 1645.
Cluver. p.
761.
Mahom. 3.
fell into
Transilva-
nia, 1599.
Clav. p. 632

* Effects
of the loss
of *Candia*
surrender-
ed 27. Sep.
1669.

C

open,

open, and may carry their Ambition wheresoever they will.

Transilvania already by the Conquest of *Warradin*, and the establishing of Prince † *Abasti*, their Slave, is entirely submitted to them; and they keep in no less Awe *Hungary*, by the taking || *Newkaufel*, and the several Bastions with which they have fortified it, and aggrandiz'd the Suburbs; and it is easie to perceive where they would make the Seat of War, could they but meet with a more happy Attack of *Vienna*, than that which was attempted by * *Solyman* in the Age past, there is nothing can happen of greater Importance to be afraid of, and the loss of this † Capital City would be fatal to all Christendom; and though it seems that the *Ottoman* Empire hath not at present such numerous

Forces

Warradin
surrender-
ed 6 Aug.
1660.
Clu. p.845.

† *Ann.* D.
1661.
Flo. Hung.
pag. 284.

|| Surren-
dered 26.
Sep. 1663.
Flo. Hung.
p. 287.
Clu. p.866.

* *Ann.* D.
1529. *Flo.*
Hun. p.142.

† The
preserva-
tion of *Vi-*
enna of
great im-
portance
to all *Chri-*
stendom.

Forces as at other times it hath had, because we do not now see an Army of three hundred thousand Combatants, as was that of *Solyman*, when he first set foot in *Hungary*; or of five hundred thousand, as was that of *Amurath* before *Babylon*. This doth not proceed from the Weakness of this Empire; 'tis far from being less puissant than it was in those times; but is rather much more considerable, by all its new Conquests, and by the Increase of the Number of Kingdoms and States, that are subject to it. The present weakness is very apparent, and the Continuance of it very uncertain, and proceeds only from the Disorder of the Head; but the Body hath lost nothing of its Force, nor of being in a good Condition, notwithstanding the Spirits are languishing, and the

Present
State of
the *Turkish*
affairs.

Why their
Forces are
so much
diminished.

Heart abated, so that the Motions of it are slower than ordinary ; and that Vivacity of the former *Ottoman* Monarchs appears almost extinct. And in short, it seems, that since the Death of *Amurath*, there hath not been a *Sultan* worthy the Name of a *Grand Seignior*, nor of so great an Empire, or one that hath been either a warrior, or addicted to War. The *Turks*, as they have not encreased, or enlarged their Limits, so they have lost nothing: Their Languishing costs their Empire nothing, and leaves them in a condition of re-taking their former Vigor, as soon as they shall have a Prince that is a Warrior, and loves War ; and one that in Imitation of their Ancestors, shall seek for Glory in the Head of his Armies, in the midst of Battels, and whose Example should inspire

spire Courage and Bravery in the Souldiers: So that the Languishing of this vast Body proceeds from the Weakness of their Chief; but at the first Change this People will soon re-take their former Force and Vigor.

• The *Turkish* Militia is composed chiefly of *Asiaticks* and *Europeans*; the first are for the most part Cavalry; the second are for the most part Musqueteers, which they raise upon the Frontiers, and have always their Arms ready, and are naturally more addicted to War than the others.

Of the
Turkish
Militia.

However the essential Basis, and principal Cause of so many Victories obtained by the *Ottomans*, hath been the exact Observation of their Policy, and

An over-
sight of
the Chri-
stian Offi-
cers in ge-
neral.

of their Discipline; the Bravery of their Souldiers, and above all their Janizaries, which are choice Troops, and a Body of people chosen, and of Courage. It is to be observed, that the *Turks* use not to do as the Christian Officers, who care no farther than to get the Number of Men they have undertaken for: And for a little Gain content themselves with the first that come, and list miserable Peasants, Beggars, new cloathing them, and such as they can meet with; so that neither the one, nor the other, have any Fitness or Inclination for War; and do only endeavour to encrease their Troops of all sorts of indifferent people, for their own profit, more than the Service of their Prince.

On

(11)

On the contrary the *Turks* The *Turks* way of Discipline. chuse out of the Children of the Christian Slaves, such whose Bodies are best proportion'd and strongest, which they carefully breed up in the *Seraglio*, to the Love and Discipline of War, and conduct them to Arms as soon as they are judged capable, and they afford the bravest and most expert Souldiers, and are generally the Instruments of the greatest Successes, and Gainers of doubtful Battels. It must also be avowed, that the blind Obedience of these Infidels doth not a little contribute to the prosperity of the State of their Affairs, and their Combats; and are strangely profited by our Examples, Inventions and Machines, and of divers Instructions that the Renegades from time to time give them, both as to what concerns Artillery,

C +

Their Improvement
in Fire-
works, and
other
Warlike
Exercises.

The Reason of the
Christians
Miscarriage at the
last Siege
of *Canisa*.

lery, or artificial Fires; and as to what regards the ordering of Sieges, Marches, Camps, and other Exercises of War: For without these the *Ottomans* would not have necessary Understanding. Of which every one was entirely perswaded at the last Siege of *Canisa*, where the Commanders readily making use of the Experience of Renegades, made a brave and admirable Resistance, and baffled the Art of the most experienced Christian-Engineers. That which is remarkable amongst the *Turkish* Armies, they never want Provisions, let them be composed of never so great a Number; or whatever happens to them, this Disorder befalls only the Christian Troops.

How

How often hath it happened to those of the Emperor? How often have they wanted Bread? How often have their Armies been in a manner broken? The *Turks* know not what it is to have such Disgraces; whether it be by their great Oeconomy, or by their commendable and natural Sobriety, they never want any thing: For if the Order and Care of their Officers procure them abundance of provisions, the Souldier, by his Sobriety, contributes much to their Duration; and with a Handful of Rice, and dried Flesh, or beat into Powder only, without any other Beverage than that of Fresh Water, he is satisfied, and sufficiently nourished. Not but that they have Sherbet for people of Quality; but they can be without it, and make it their Glory to

ab-

The Christians and Turks compared as to their Provisions for the Soldiery.

abstain from it, for to make them appear more fit for War and Fatigue. One cannot say so of the Christian Armies, much less of the *German's*, who are always at their Meals, and as it were buried in Gluttony and Drunkenness.

Censures
upon the
Emperor's
Proceed-
ings in the
beginning
of the
War.

The Emperor enter'd into this war with the *Turks* with too great an Affectation to avoid it: For if at the beginning, as soon as the Port had framed a Design of invading *Transilvania*; and was not as yet fully resolved, if the Emperor, I say, had made his *Veterane* Army, drawn out of many old Bodies since the last Peace of the Empire, advance, he had constrained the *Turks* to much more reasonable Conditions, because that the greatest part of them did disapprove an open Breach with the Emperor.

ror. But his Majesty, following the faint hearted and weak Counsels of his Favourite, appeared so soft in his manner of Acting, and so intimidated with the bare appearances of a Rupture that he confirmed the *Visier* in his Design of making War, and pushed on so much the more this Infidel, who was already too full of Hope, and almost assured of good Success against so feeble a Prince; and in a time when all Christendom was in Combustion and Disorder.

It will be equally superfluous as well as troublesom to represent the divers particularities to your Serenity, since that my Dispatches have punctually informed you of the chief passages of what happen'd.

The

The *Visier*
falls into
the Em-
peror's
Territories
without
resistance.

The cru-
elty of the
Tartars.

The *Visier* entered the *Emperors Territories* with Fifty Thousand Foot, and Eight Thousand Horse. The first Year he found no resistance; for the *Germans* shut themselves up in fortified places, and quitted the Field; besides, the *Tartars*, without any Hindrance, and with a great deal of Freedom, ran up and down the Country, and ruined chiefly *Moravia*; and throwing of Arrows with lighted Matches tied to them upon the thatcht Houses, they burnt an infinite Number of Villages, and carryed away Fifteen Thousand Slaves, binding the little Children together, & laying them *behind* them upon their Horses Backs. All was filled with Confusion and Disorder. *Vienna* in a manner abandoned: Above seventy Thousand Inhabitants left it, and took away the best of their Goods

Goods to save them, and to take refuge in places afar off, and secure against this Irruption. A great Number of these people stay'd at *Lintz*, the ways were fill'd with people in despair, who were equally press'd with fear & famine, remained without Force, and some times without Life, in the midst of the High-ways. The Ambassadors kept themselves in a readyness to follow the Emperor to this City, in case the *Turkish* Army had advanced towards *Vienna*, the only place of Refuge; but the Ordinary Slothfulness of his Imperial Majesty, made him one of the last to retire, altho' all were fill'd with pannick fear, and was the occasion that the Capital City was not entirely forsaken by its Inhabitants.

At

Newhausel
lost.

At last a Courier put Courage into the fainting, and perplexed *Germans*, by bringing the News of the *Turkish* Armies march to *Newhausel*; this City, notwithstanding well provided with all things necessary, yielded to the force of the Infidels. The *Visier* spared nothing of Bravery, or of Money; for he gave generously a hundred *Rix Dollars* a Head to the Janizaries, that should fix upon a Breach the *Turkish* Standards, hoping by his Liberalities, the more readily to become Master of the Fortifications, and to be beforehand with *Autumn*; which standing upon a Moross, would have rendered the Attack more difficult, and the Success much more doubtful.

The
Rains
hinder
the fur-
ther Pro-
gress of the
Turks.

The advantages of this Campaign were notably retarded by

by the Protection Heaven was pleased to afford the piety of the Emperor for to repair his and his Ministers Negligence: It rained so abundantly that the ways were broken, so that the *Visier* was constrained to defer his progress, and to make a halt at *Buda*, for at least Fourty days, to have his Cannon drawn back. It is almost certain, that if God gave a fair Game to the *Turks* at first, he at the same time blinded them; and that if the *Visier*, instead of attacking *Newhausel*, had advanced in sight of *Vienna*, he had found it without Provision, without Souldiers, and without Inhabitants; filled with Despair, Diseases, and great Necessities, open and exposed to his Army, and entirely submitted to his Disposition, which he did not want being blamed for; and his Excuse was (says he)

“ I

The miserable condition of *Vienna*.

“ I could never have imagined,
 “ that the Defence of a Capital
 “ City, and well fortified, could
 “ possibly at the first and false
 “ Reports, have been so negli-
 “ gently and suddenly aban-
 “ doned.

Com-
 plaints a-
 gainst
 Count *Portia*.

His Cha-
 racter.

At this time the Murmurs and
 Complaints broke out against
 the Ministry of Count *Portia*,
 who remained as one asleep in
 so great a Noise, and in the midst
 of so many Alarms. To speak
 Truth, his Shoulders were not
 broad enough to bear so great
 a Burthen: The deplorable Loss
 of *Newhausel* ended this unfor-
 tunate Campaigne, and gave some
 Relaxation to the divers Inqui-
 etudes, and unworthy dejections
 of the Emperor's Spirit, reduced
 to look upon such a Loss as a
 Happiness to him, nor could
 have any Hope or Assurance,
 but

but from the flattering Treasons of his Favourite, who dissembled all things, and amused him by fair and vain Appearances, in such sort, that two days before the Loss of *Newhausel*, I asked his Majesty if he had good News; He answered me, That the *Turks* daily battered the place, but gained not any Advantage.

The second Campagne of this War did not appear at its beginning more prosperous than the first, by reason of the unfortunate Siege of *Canisa*, the taking of Fort *Zerin* by Assault, with a Remarkable Loss of the Besieged. However the Victory obtained in *Hungary* on the other Side the *Danube*, by Count *Zouches*, and yet farther, that of *Montecuculis's*, at the River *Raab*,
 D sweet-

The second Campagne begins with Loss to the Imperialists.

Fort *Zerin* taken 1664.

Death of
*Ismael Baf-
sa.*

sweetn'd the End. But the known Loss of *Turkish* Officers and Soldiers, and amongst others of *Ismael* Bassa, the Sultan's Brother-in-law, and General of the Cavalry, so much the more increased the Christians Joy; which cut short the Progress of the Infidels. By this considerable Defeat, not only the Misfortunes of the Emperor seemed to cease, but divers Beams of a good Fortune began to shine out: For, besides the Honour of the Victory, he had yet the Advantage of a great Booty which the Imperialists got.

An Ac-
count of
the Battle
of *Raah.*

The Victory was thus obtained, Six Thousand *Turks* having rashly passed the River, they were as soon set upon by the Christian Army, consisting of near Fifty Thousand Men. The time was not long in their being all cut to pieces, or thrown over, and drowned in the River.

River. Yet these Wretches sold <sup>The Turk-
ish</sup> their Lives at a dear Rate, and Valour.
far from yielding to Discretion,
they defended themselves, as
much as they were able, with
as much Courage as Valour;
and seemed in dying to out-
brave their Conquerors; and
all the Dead were found with
their Cymeters in their Hands;
and they made Prisoner but one
only Janizary that lay fainting
on the Ground through the
number of his Wounds, who
was sent to the most Christi-
an King, with many Ensigns
taken from the Infidels by the
French. Certainly their Brave-
ry contributed very much to
this Victory, and as to the Glory
of the Success, if other Nations,
who fought, ought to be parta-
kers of the Honour, the De-
cision of this Battle, which was a
long time doubtful, is due only

to their valour, and they were well recompensed in the Field; for the Officers and Soldiers enriched themselves with the Spoils from the Dead Bodies upon the place, and the drowned, which they fished for. The *Turks*, being (for the most part) Officers, or Commanders, were either richly Armed or clad.

The Presumption of a certain Victory, had engaged the Bravest of the *Turkish* Officers to this Rashness, and without any Consideration to pass the River, not making any Reflection as to the Danger, or the Consequences of it. They could not imagine that a Fear so great as the *German's* was, could be so easily vanished; and that a People so astonished could so quickly take Courage, or dare
to

to make any Resistance; so that rushing on to a Triumph, before they were assured of a Victory, they got on their best Habits, instead of arming themselves with their best Arms: There was found Silver, Furniture for Horses with Silver-gilt Saddles embroidered, Cymeters, set with Diamonds, Turbants garnished with precious Stones; and particularly that of *Ismael* Bassa, adorned with a Feather, set on with a Garniture of Diamonds of great price. This Disgrace a little abated their Pride, and gave an Overture to Propositions of Peace. The *Turkish* Army already fatigued with the relieving of *Canisa*, and the Cavalry wanting Forage, the *Visier* was constrained to pull off the Leaves of the Woods that were nearest him, to serve instead of Hay for the Subsistence of his

An Account of the Booty.

Canisa relieved, *An.* D. 1664.

The Beha-
vior of the
Vifir at
this Battle.

Horfe. As for him, whether Bu-
finess took him up, or that he
was not a good Soldier, he stay-
ed on the other fide the River
during the whole Battle; and
feemed rather to obferve as a
Philofopher, than as a Warriour,
the Misfortune and Rout of his
Army: For he did not make the
leaft offer, as if he were willing
to relieve them, whether looking
on it as a thing impoffible, or
chufing rather to undergo the
Disgrace than the Danger.

The Death
of *Ifmael* a
great Ad-
vantage to
the *Vifir*.

Moreover, of what Confe-
quence foever the Lofs was, he
did not fail gaining extreamly
by the Death of *Ifmael* his Com-
petitor, having no more to fear
from him, who had a great
Heart and Merit: That which
furprized him moft, was the Va-
lor of the *French*, to fee what
a Slaughter they made, and what

a Shock they gave the Victory. However he more readily lent his Ear to a Treaty of Peace, which was soon after concluded, and agreed amongst the parties. I was so much the less surprized, because I foresaw it before-hand. Having at large represented it to your Serenities by my Dispatches, that this War his Majesty was necessitated, not advised to; and therefore would be willing to accept the best Conditions of peace he could, and endeavour the Restitution of *Newhausel*, a Frontier place, which secures not only *Hungary*, but covers *Moravia* and *Silesia*, and his hereditary Countreys, and is only distant from *Vienna* a hundred *Italian* Miles.

The *Vizier*
harkens to
a Peace.

The Reasons that led the Emperor to this Peace so imprudently

The Reasons that
induced
the
Emperor
to a Peace.

The
weakness
of the
House of
Austria.

dently and hastily, in a Time when all parts of Christendom promised the Empire more Assistance than ever, and the pride of the *Turks* so sensibly abated; and in short, when all things did appear to make for the Christians; the Reasons, I say, were the Non-age of the King of *Spain*, and the Apprehension that the *Germans* had, That through his Catholick Majesty's Fault, the House of *Austria* remained feeble and troubled in *Spain*, either by Domestick Factions, or by the Diversion in *Portugal*: And too much entangled in *Germany*, by reason of this War, undertaken with Forces too unequal; besides, these Entanglements laid open the passages for the King of *France*, to invade the Territories of the one and the other Branch of *Austria*; and he might easily

easily prevail over their Weakness; and in Spite of them, both establish and secure his Power in their Countreys. The little Money the Emperor hath, and the feeble & slow Succors of the Empire, very much encouraged him to this Resolution : But Foreign Considerations entirely determined the Council of the Emperor; for the great Force of the *Turkish* Arms hindered the hazarding a Battle in the Heart of *Hungary*; of which the ill Success would put all the States of the Empire into evident Danger; besides, the natural Aversion between the *Germans* and *Hungarians* daily gave some new Alarm.

The danger of hazarding a Battle.

On the other hand, the Imperial Ministers were but too too justly perswaded, that the *Hungarians* are not retained in their Duty

The *Hungarians* hated to the *Turks* keeps them in Subjection to the Emperor.

Duty and Obedience in respect to the Emperor, but out of hatred to the *Turks*; not for Love of their Sovereign, but Fear of their Enemies. These natural preventions are the only Cautions that keep in these unruly Creatures, and hinder them from undergoing the Yoak: For this their giddy Frame of Spirit, is the Reason why the *Germans* do not desire entirely to get the Kingdom of *Hungary* out of its Subjection to the *Ottomans*, being of that Belief, that if this People should recover their former Liberty, and were freed from the Fear of the *Turks*, they would infallibly revolt from the Empire, nor would obey them any longer; and would in the end chuse a King of their own Nation, as they have done heretofore.

These

These Imaginations are so strong, and of that weight with them, that the *Austrians* had much rather consent to the Loss of *Newhausel*, one of the Bulwarks of their hereditary Countreys, than insist upon the Restitution of that place, which being, as it were, the Center of *Hungary*, would encrease their Oppression and Servitude. This considerable Loss was a Comfort to them, because it would be a Grief to the *Hungarians*, and precipitated them into a dishonourable Peace; blamed by all the World, and done in a time when all *Europe*, being in peace, might send powerful Succors, and vigorously beat back these Infidels.

The Emperor makes a Peace blamed by all *Chrystendom*.

The *Hungarians*, as they are most concerned, so they were most surprized; they had conceived

The Peace prejudicial to the *Hungarians*.

ceived some hope of being able to break their Chains, and were in expectation of some sort of Relief from a General Peace amongst Christians. They could never imagine, that any one could acquiesce in a Treaty so disadvantageous, by which their Fetters should be fastened, and their Slavery secured. Without doubt, no one knows how enough to deplore their Misfortune: For they find themselves beset on all Hands by the *Turks*; for they are tormented by their continual Courses, surprized every Moment in their Vineyards and Villages, in such sort, that, let the peace be what it will that is made, these unfortunate *Hungarians* do not cease having War, being exposed to Incurfions, to Reprisals, and to all other Hostilities; so that they are obliged to have their Arms in
their

their Hands, and be always on their Guard , notwithstanding their Forces are unequal to their Enemies. They were from Day to Day destroyed, and all to no purpose against a greater Force : Also adding loss after loss, it is very Difficult to think they should long delay an entire Submission; and the rather, because they are seated between two powerful Enemies, the *Turks*, that would oppress them, and the *Germans*, that would not defend them. And for this Reason, as well as that, they were not of themselves capable of making War without an evident hazard of being ruined, they found themselves constrained to dissemble their Misfortune, and to wait a more favourable time for their Liberty, without Murmur, without Complaint, through Fear of a more insufferable Slavery. And
altho'

altho' this might be one Reason to oblige the *Germans* to a peace, it was not the only one ; the unfortunate Loss of *Transylvania* was a second, and not less urgent.

The Invasion of *Transylvania* by the *Turks*, the first Cause of this War.

This Province was the first Subject of the War, and occasioned rather by the ill Conduct of the Emperor's Ministers, than by any ill Fortune of his own : For it was as it were abandoned ; Business was neglected ; Sixteen Musters-pay due to the Soldiers ; The Officers ill used, and driven out of places, and constrained, as it were thro' *Despair*, to treat with *Abasti*.

Abasti established 1661.

This * Prince had presently the Consent of the Port, and Orders to receive well the *German* Soldiers that fled to him for Refuge, and give them their pay due from the Emperor, and so

so take in the places; were given them in Custody, without giving them wherewithal to keep them. By this means, without so much as drawing a Sword, the Emperor found himself despoiled of the principal places delivered to him as a pledge of Fidelity by *Kemin Janos*, and lost *Clausenburg* it self, that had been defended with so great a Reputation the last Campaign, under the Conduct of *Reffano*, a *Venetian*. There are some people that are apt to say, That *Portia*, out of Design, neglected the Relief of these places, thinking to make the World believe, that the Inhabitants and Garrisons were the only Authors of their Revolts, to remove (by such Losses where he did not seem to contribute) all Subject of Complaint and of War, that might arise concerning their preservation.

*Clausenburg, or
Claudiopolis taken
1662.*

The

The loss
of *Transil-*
vania en-
dangers all
Christen-
dom.

The loss of *Transylvania* will without doubt one day be lamentable to all Christendom, especially to *Germany*. This Province, which might pass for a powerful and vast Kingdom, is fair, abundant, and enlarged with rich and fertile Plains, surrounded with Hills, surmounting one another till by degrees they raise themselves to steep and inaccessible Mountains, as if Providence with these strong and natural Ramparts, were minded to defend them from the divers Irruptions of these *Barbarians*. It is filled with strong Castles, and Towns well peopled : It is abounding in Mines ; fertile in strong and brave Horses, and there is nothing wanting that is necessary to the life of Man.

The Emperor hath very much contributed to the Ruin of
this

this Province by his extraordinary Negligences, and abandoning the generous *Ragotzkie*. That brave Man, tho' he was forsaken by the Emperor, and void of all Relief, continued to defend his Estates with as much Glory as Courage: Nor had he yielded to his ill Fortune, had he been seconded by the Princes, his Neighbours, concerned in the War. Notwithstanding his Despair encreased his Valor; for after he had slain one hundred and seventy one Men with his own Hand, he was enclosed by the Enemy, and at last kill'd Fighting. He inherited the Bravery of his Father, who maintained himself in this Province in spite of the *Ottomans*, on whom he had many Advantages, and won many signal Victories. The *Turks* never gave over troubling him, and would have

E forced

Prince
Ragotzki's
death, *May*
1660.

His Cha-
racter.

forced him to resign his Principality, and do Homage to the *Port* ; but neither their Commands nor Forces could work against so valorous a Resistance. From hence it is that it came to pass, that the Death of *Father* and *Son*, and the taking of *Waradin*, afforded so great Joy to the Infidels, who have not only brought in Subjection all the Princes, his Successors, but made his Subjects Slaves, and totally dependant upon their Empire.

Waradin
surrender-
ed to the
Turks, 17
Aug. 1660.

Varadin being the chief Key of *Hungary*, gives the *Turks* a free Entrance, and secure Access, and renders their Dominion so absolute, and the Province so subject, that the Emperor and *Hungarians* are apparently for ever excluded from the Recovery of this Country, and its Liberty.

The

The Imperial Ministers took great care to give plausible Motives for a Peace, and did endeavor to colour their Desires of extinguishing the Fire that was enkindled in *Hungary*; and by consequence their weak Resistance in *Transylvania*. They published in their Treaty, That they had maintained *Abasti* in the same Estate that his predecessors were : But these Reports were spread farther than believed; and they that had the least Understanding of these Affairs, were perswaded, that notwithstanding all these Treaties, and the differences of the Provinces, this *Prince* should not be better used by the *Port*, than those of *Valachia* and *Moldavia*, who are under the entire and absolute Dominion of the *Turks*, and he not be able to act, but as the *Port* would have him; and find

Colourable pre-
tences for
a Peace.

The Con-
dition of
Christian
Princes
under the
Turk.

himself not only deprived of his Authority, but destitute of his Forces, and not in a Capacity to take Arms, as his Predecessors had done, either to aggrandize or defend himself.

The Loss
of *Transyl-*
vania fatal
to the
Christians
and ad-
vantagious
to the
Turks.

The Loss of this *Province* is so considerable, that it will be fatal one day to *Germany*: For the Fury of the *Turks* will not find any more a Defence to break their first IncurSIONS. The Emperor will not have any thing left to oppose their Inundation; and his Countrey will be exposed to the first Fury of the Infidels. The *Turks* themselves have gained this Advantage, that they can raise their Troops there, which they were forced to send back into *Asia* after a Campagne. Now they can begin a Campagne sooner, and retire into their Winter
Quarters

Quarters later; and by reason that their Cavalry were constrained to wait the Growth and Maturity of Forage; and the great Distance of places hindered their appearing in a Body upon the Frontiers, before the beginning of *August*: Now they can do it in the Month of *June*, and so their Irruption will be so much the more destructive, as their Campagne will be the longer.

The last War hath prepossessed the Christians with these unhappy Conjectures: For the *Turks* durst not have taken the Field before the Season had covered the Earth with necessary Forage for the Subsistence of their Cavalry, Horses of Artillery and Baggage; and not coming to a Rendezvouz till towards *August*, they had not time e-

E 3 ough

nough to make any more than one Enterprife : But now having made a Conquest of so spacious and fertile a Countrey, which they retain, they are in a Condition to undertake all sorts of Enterprises, almost at all times; and it is always in their power to hurt the Christians, and oblige them constantly to be upon their Guard. Moreover, these vast and fruitful Fields of *Hungary*, so easily lost to the *Ottomans*, have created a Desire in them to establish themselves in so good a Countrey.

In like manner the Emperor's Enemies have found themselves posted commodiously upon a Frontier, for the beginning of Sieges in good time, and so have it in their power to profit themselves of all Seasons. On the

the other hand, the Emperor depending upon the unsteady Resolutions of the several Dyets, and not being in a Condition to receive but slow Succors, and Troops afar off, he will remain exposed to the Mercy of his Enemies, and find a powerful Army upon him, capable to undertake all things before that he is in a Condition to defend himself.

The Articles of Peace between the Emperor and the *Turks* have been sufficiently handled in the last Dispatch of the *Great Chancellor*, who might have spared the Circumstances of Count *Serini's* Death, which he supposes to be violent, contriv'd, and of a premeditated Design ; whereas it was merely casual, as I have written to your *Serenity*. For the sole

Count *Serini's*
Death by
a Wild
Boar,
1664.

Rycant's
Hist. p. 176

His Cha-
racter.

Ardor, which he had equally for the Chase, as for the War was the true and only Cause of it. His great Courage made him wilful, and stily to maintain a Fight with a wild Boar, already wounded, and become furious by seven Wounds that it had received. The Count being thrown upon the Ground, and by many Strokes disabled from speaking one Word, yet gave many Marks of his Reason and Piety; often smiting his Breast, he did lift up his Eyes to Heaven, and made it appear that he died content, and a good Christian.

He was a Cavalier of great Birth, great Merit, and a sworn Enemy to the *Turks*: His Hatred to them was hereditary, and common to his Family. Your *Serenity* knows very well what

what his Grandfather did in *Croatia*, at the Siege of *Zigeth*, attacked by *Solyman*, at the Head of an Army of two Hundred Thousand Men. That when Provision for Mouth and War were absolutely wanting, and the place open on all Sides, he would never hearken to a Composition; but resolved rather to perish than treat; and becoming more fierce in the Extremity he saw himself reduced to, he changed a generous Defence into a vigorous Attack; for encouraging the weak, feeble and languishing Remnant of the Garrison to follow him, he furiously threw himself upon his Enemies; and after a thousand Exploits (worthy of eternal Memory) his Vertue fell, being oppressed by meer Number; he gloriously died with his Cymeter in his Hand,

and

Count Serini's
Grandfather's
brave defence of
Zigeth,
1556.

and lost not the place but with his Life.

His Character
continu'd.

The Valor of the *Grand-son* was not less eminent, though he finished his Life with less good Fortune. A person of that Extraction and Desert; his frequent Attempts in great and hazardous Occasions, not sparing himself in the most apparent Dangers, well merited a more happy Destiny, and a more glorious Death. An Ambuscade, or a Battel ought to have ended a Life so fair; and it was an unspeakable Loss, that so brave a Man as he, who had devoted himself to the Fatigues of War, should be destroyed in the pleasures of Peace; and that a Prince so formidable to so many of the Infidels, his only Enemies, should be torn in pieces by one only fierce Beast.

This

This Loss is so much the more *Serini's*
 to be lamented by Christendom, Name a
 be cause the very Name of this Terror,
 Heroe was sufficiently capable and his
 to strike a Terror into the *Turks*, Disgrace
 and to repell their most hardy and death
 Attempts: Yey, the very Disgrace
 grace of this Count *Nicholas de*
Serini, was looked upon by the a Joy to
Ottomans as one of their great- the *Turks*.
 est good Fortunes; but his
 Death caused so much Joy a-
 mong them, that they made
 Bone-fires, and discharged all
 the Cannons of *Canisa*.

The *Hungarians* on the other The Loss
 side were in extream Grief; of *Serini*
 they perceived very well the different-
 Importance of so great a Loss; ly resent-
 they found themselves without ed by the
 a Head, without Counsel, and *Hungari-
 without Protection; and were ans, and*
 doubly afflicted to see the care- the Impe-
 less Concern of the *Cesarean* rial Court,
 Court and why.

Court for him, who rendered this Misfortune agreeable to the *Emperor's* Ministers, which was regretted by the rest of his Subjects: For they looked upon him as an Obstacle to Peace, a Fomenter of War, his natural Valor an Enemy to Repose; and that his boyling Courage would never wave an Occasion to kindle a War. However it was (for I cannot dissemble to your *Serenity*) his Country has not only lost in his Person, a generous Defender of his *E-*states, but a powerful Hindrance against the Inundations of the Infidels. A little before this sad Adventure, being in Despair by the Peace which the *Emperor* had concluded to so ill a purpose, and so much to his Disadvantage. * He himself proposed to me, That he would go a Voluntier to serve this
 Repub-

* *Sereni's*
 generous
 Offer to
 the *Vene-*
tians.

Republick with Six Thousand old Soldiers, every one of them a choice Man, wherever you should have Occasion; and that he feared nothing so much as the Rust of Repose, and the Debauchery of Idleness. In short, he wished for nothing more, than to end his Days in an Occasion glorious to his Memory, and profitable to Christendom.

Count *Peter Serini* succeeded his Brother in his Command. He is a brave Soldier, and great Captain; but not looked upon as a man so great in Bravery as his Brother was.

Count *Peter Serini's*
Character.

Two Articles of this Peace, notwithstanding they were kept very secret, were nevertheless discovered, and divulged amongst the *Hungarians*; and those

Secret
Articles of
Peace be-
tween the
Emperor
and the
Turk.

those that weremen of the greatest Interest among them, endeavoured to penetrate into this Treaty, and did it sooner than the *Germans*.

The first
Article.

The First was, That the Emperor might freely chastise the Insolence of the *Hungarians*, and reduce them by all sorts of ways to their Duty, without any Opposition from the *Turks*, or Hindrance of the Resentments of the Imperial Court in punishing his Subjects.

The second
Article.

The Second was, That the Emperor should not oppose the *Turks*, as to any Attempts they should make upon *Italy*; but leave them a free passage thro' *Friuli*.

I took an extraordinary trouble upon me to dive into the truth

truth of these things, kept with so much Industry hid, and secret by the *Germans*, yet as hastily published by the *Hungarians*. And if the first Article proved true, I shall have but little trouble to perswade the world to believe the Second. All things carried so likely a Semblance in themselves, as well as in my Opinion, that I shall take but little Care to illustrate, altho' it was a great deal of pain to me to believe them.

The Death of Prince *Portia* was a great Loss and Misfortune to the Estates of *Pisino* (through which the *Tartars*, when they had a mind, must pass towards *Italy*) as also to the Defence and Guard of those strait and difficult Passes: For his Authority and particular Interest secur'd them against di-

vers

The death
of Count
Portia, a
great Loss
to the
States of
Pisino.

vers Hazards, procured them a great Number of Soldiers to put them out of all Fear, and protected them against all sort of incursions of their enemies. The *County of Pifino*, bought by the Brother of the Prince of *Ausburg*, since the Death of *Portia*, found little Support in his Successor, who had no small Share in the Councils of his Imperial Majesty, tho' this new Count did do his Endeavor to divert all the Disgraces from his own Lands, which the Necessity and Freedom of a passage (of it self more difficult than one can well imagine) might bring upon them.

The great
Damage
the Em-
peror is
like to
sustain.

The Emperor, as well as his Subjects, will first feel this Damage: For the *Tartars* (who make no Distinction between Friend and Foe, and whose Cruelty treats all alike, and carry

ry Disorder, Rapine and Bloodshed along with them) might easily make him sensible of the Effects of their Barbarity and Violence; and he knows no other way to hinder this Army from posting it self in the Bowels of his own proper Territories, without great prejudice to himself, of the Consequence whereof your *Serenity* cannot be ignorant.

The Electors, & Princes of Germany, remained ill content with a Peace so intamous to the Empire, and advantageous to the Turk. They presently made it known, that their Dyets had been unprofitably assembled; their Assistances superfluous, and their Levies unjust for a Success so unworthy his Majesty, the Princes of the Empire, and the Forces of Christendom: That

The Dissatisfaction given the Electors by this Peace, and their Reflections upon it:

F the

the Emperor would primarily be hurt by so disgraceful an Accommodation; That he had seemed already to implore, to no purpose, a Succor that he had no occasion for; That the *Grand Seignior* would agree to nothing, but under such hellish Conditions, as should oblige the Emperor to give Instructions to his Minister at *Constantinople*, to consent to any Proposals should be made to him, without which he could not possibly resume any Treaty with the *Port*. As for the *Germans*, they would not, in Truth, give any Cause to the *Turks*, to break the peace that had been concluded; but on the contrary would endeavour to have it well rooted, and would suffer any thing in Reason that their Liberties would permit, provided their Enemies would also as religiously keep them-

The *Germans* great Care in keeping the peace.

themselves within the Confines
and Terms of their Treaty.

As to the Duration of this Peace between these two great Empires, it depends upon the Contingencies of future things, which are in the Hands of God, and of which Men know not how with any certainty to judge. Yet I shall say, That the Confines are so embarrassed, that it will be a very great wonder, if the *Turks*, when they are rid of the War, which they have with your *Serenity*, do not then begin again to fall out with the Emperor: For those two Princes know not how to live long together in a good Understanding. The *Turk* will not continue long in the Condition he finds himself; and every *Sultan*, by his Law, is obliged to signalize himself by some Famous

The Un-
certainty
of the du-
ration of
this peace:

Conquest upon the Christians ; and this very man knows not how to dispense with himself without making a War, nor can find a Country more proper, more commodious, more rich, (according to his Apprehension) than that of the Empire. Moreover the *Grand Seignior* cannot meet with any thing more to his Advantage : For his formidable Armies may better subsist in the vast and fertile plains of the *Empire*, than in the starving Deserts of *Persia*.

The *Venetians* peace with the *Turks* hindered by the *Imperialists*, and why.

It will be the worst News that can possibly come to *Vien-na*, that there is a peace concluded between your *Serenity* and the *Port*, whenever it shall please God it shall be so.

Their

Their Ministers are very well perswaded, That their peace will last as long as the War with your *Serenity*; and your Diversions ceasing by Sea, the Insolence of the *Turks* would begin on the Land. For this Reason it is, that the Generosity of the *Senate* is praised at the *Imperial* Court; and they wish nothing more ardently than the Continuation of your War. Hence they, with Artifice, invent things to give Courage to your *Serenity*, to engage you to an obstinate Defence, and hinder the slackening your Fatigue and Expence: Sometimes they spread abroad a Report of an Enterprize which they do not so much as dream of; sometimes of a Disorder among the *Turks*, against all Appearance of Truth, and of other such like things, all to perswade you to lengthen

out the War, and lay aside all thoughts of peace. It is not a pure and frank Courtesie that they suffer you to raise Recruits in *Germany*, and make Levies of Troops for the Relief of your Empire; but true and visible Reason of State, which prevails always in the Deliberation of Princes, and is the only Rule they follow. For after all, there is none but looks upon the Misfortune of another as an Happiness to himself, when he is to receive Advantage by it; although at the same time there's no man would set Fire to his Neighbour's House for fear it should burn his own. I can say without Dread of abusing you, and assure your *Serenity*, that *Panagiriti* had private Orders to give out at *Constantinople*, That it was not for the Dignity of the *Sultan* to make peace with

with this * *Republick*, until they were disingaged by some Conquest, that would answer the Reputation of their Arms.

* The Imperial Minister dissuades the *Turk* from a Peace with the *Venetians*.

All the Treaties managed by Monsieur the Grand *Chancellor*, are but new Engagements to a Second Expence; and the Intragues of the Imperialists are renewed, and augmented every day; which do so much the more encrease, as they seem to be under a Mis-apprehension at the *Port*. For since the *Rupture*, by their Negotiations, either private or publick, they always seem easie and willing to satisfy the *Ottoman Court*; notwithstanding the late Advantages of the *Cesarean Armies*, the great Number of their Troops, and the Success of their Auxiliaries: For fear that your *Serenity* should prevent their peace

F +

by

by yours, and leave them for want of a Diversion, to the full and total Fury of the *Turkish* Forces. A peace, such as your *Serenities* are able to make with the *Port*, would prove the greatest Disgrace can happen to the House of *Austria*. The last Year the Grand *Chancellor* proposed a Treaty between your *Serenity* and the *Turks*; and because it did not take Effect, the *Cæsarean* Court seemed to be uneasy, and testified a great deal of Trouble and Concern at it. The *Imperial* Ministers at the same time that were near the *Visier*, were commanded by express and re-iterated Orders, sent by many Couriers, to hinder the progress of these Negotiations, and remonstrate to the *Port*, That a peace was much more advantageous, and honorable to the *Turks* with the *Emperor*,

peror, than with your *Excellencies*; and all the Advices from *Spain* were all along for concluding a peace, and making an Accommodation: Nay, to offer considerable Sums; and if things came to extremity, to buy it with their Money, if they could not obtain it by their Negotiations: So far were they pressed by *Spain*, to make a Peace, and hinder a War.

Spain advises the Emperor to a peace with the *Turks*.

During sometime before, and after the Rupture, there was nothing but Couriers running to and fro, going to, and coming from *Constantinople*, with continual projects of peace. It is true enough that the *Germans* had sufficiently experimented, That to perswade the *Turks*, their Arms would do much better than their Letters; the Sword than their subtle Devices; their
Blows

Blows than their remonstrances; a brisk and bloody War more than the most able Negotiations. In short, there were many Artifices employed, before the rupture, to avoid this Rock and Shock of Arms; and so many Expeditions made to *Constantinople*, to sweeten their Spirits, that produced an Effect quite contrary, and augmented the pride of the *Ottomans*, and created in them a Misunderstanding.

As to the Forces of the *Imperialists*, 'tis true, they did appear feeble and intimidated; and more than once their Troops retired into *Transylvania*, and visibly avoided fighting; but when the *Turks* saw that the *Germans* were awakened from their Lethargy, and in a Condition and Humor of De-

Defence; and did behave themselves with so great Resolution at the Siege of *Canisa*; and after so well beat them at the Battle, near the River of *Raab*, they began to lend an Ear to divers propositions of the *Imperialists*, to hearken voluntarily to the several Envoys from them; and their Fierceness being much abated, they became more sweet and tractable in a Moment, making no longer pretences to *Comorra* or *Jawarin*, which before they declared they would.

Canisa besieged by Count *Serini*, May 1. and the *Turks* defeated by *Montecuculis*, Aug. 3. 1664. *Rycart's Hist.* pag. 150, 168.

I proceed now to the Correspondencies the Emperor holds with the Princes of *Europe*.

The *Swedes* were possess'd with Enmities of old against the *Empire*; but it seems have forgot their

The State of the Emperor's Affairs as to *Sweden*.

their Bitterness and Prejudices, because the *Germans* (by bringing an unexpected Succor and Assistance to the *Poles*) made the *Danes* lose the Opportunity the Civil Wars of *Poland* gave them. Many brave Actions past on one Side and the other: *Denmark* joyned to the *Emperor* to oppose the *Swedish* Invasion: This was one brave and glorious Action. As to the other, the *Germans* themselves complained, and blamed this indiscreet Generosity of the *Emperor*, who preferred the Relief of *Poland* before his own Defence, and divided his Troops in favor of that Kingdom, which if united, had not been sufficient to oppose the Force of the *Swede* or *Turk*.

How.

However it was that *Poland* *Poland.*
 undertook a Guarranty against
 the Incurſions of the *Swedes*, yet
 it fell under another Tyranny,
 and found it ſelf conſtrained
 to obey a Woman, who knew
 how to diſpoſe all things, even
 her Husband himſelf, under her
 power. This Prince was ſo
 much the more complaiſant to
 his Wife, becauſe of his Hopes
 of having Children by her. The
 Queen's Deſire for a Succeſſor
 of her own Family being too
 apparent, the Emperor began
 to oppoſe it; and fearing leſt
 that Empire ſhould fall into the
 Hands of the *French* (a Nation
 ſuſpected and feared) he re-
 doubled his Negotiations, con-
 verſed with his Allies, fomented
 the laſt Troubles, to make a
 Counterpoiſe to the Queen's
 Deſigns; and at preſent he him-
 ſelf maintains *Lubomirski*, the
 Grand

Grand Marshal of *Poland*, in ill Intelligence with the Court, on purpose to oppose the Kindness the Queen has for her Nation and Family.

*Branden-
burgh.*

As to the *protestant* Princes of the Empire, and especially *Brandenburgh*, the *Emperor* relies upon him for Necessity, rather than for Friendship's sake: For since that *Ferdinand* the Second, with the formidable Army of *Wallestein*, struck such a Fear into all *Germany*, the most part of the *Electors* of the *Empire* have remained firm to *France*, and had rather depend upon an uncertain Relief of Strangers, than to a natural Dominion, which might prove too absolute; which was the sole Cause of the Confederation of the *Rhine*, so much against the *Emperor's* Mind, and has augmented

mented extreamly the Fear and Jealousie he has of the prosperity of *France*.

This Kingdom, since the peace, *France:*
has employed it self in nothing but the Increase of its Treasures, and quietly observes, for its part, the Storms of other mens Vessels, and waits with more patience than good Will the Shipwracks of the House of *Austria*. So as this first Jealousie has very much contributed to the concluding a peace with the *Turks*.

The Court of *Germany* earnest- *Spain,*
ly wishes to find out some way or other in *Spain*, for hindering of the War with *Portugal*, by telling the Catholick King, That he is by it at the Expence of the greatest part of his Revenues. The *Emperor* being united to
this

this King by Blood, and by Interest, has always a very strict Alliance with him; but because that Prince *Portia* would not owe his Favor to any thing but Fortune, he never would have any Regard to the *Spaniards* in his Master's Court; and profiting himself by the Example of the Marquess *de Mächera*, the last Embassador of *Spain* to the *Emperor*, who had a very great Interest otherways, he hindered all Freedom of their Councils, and weakened them, both as to the Reasons, and the Importance of them.

The *Pope*.

The *Imperialists* are but indifferently satisfied with the *Pope* because his Holiness has not suitably relieved the *Emperor* (by reason of Cardinal *Carassa*, his *Nuntio*) in his most pressing Necessities, having not laid out
in

in all above eight hundred thousand *Rix-dollars* ; a great part of which Summ was exacted from the Tithes of the States of *Austria* ; so that he owes nothing to his Serenity, but the permission of levying it ; and it is as it were but drawn out of his own Fund, and Blood let out of his own Veins. His Holyness has not the same Zeal for the Emperor as his Predecessors, especially *Paul* the Fifth, who, upon the like Conjunction, maintained an Army in *Germany*, and sacrificed the Health and Life of his Nephew, who died at *Canisa*.

Savoy takes part with *France*, *Savoy*.
not by Choice, but Necessity :
For the Neighbourhood of his Estates, takes away his Liberty of separating either as to War, or Intrigue.

G

Flo-

Florence.

Florence, Altho' he be *Newter*, has a greater Kindness for the House of *Austria*; and his Grandeur and Ambition terminates in the quiet Encrease of their Correspondence.

Modena.

The Duke of *Modena* is a *French*-man rather by Alliance with Cardinal *Mazarine*, than by Inclination; and, without doubt, would be very weakly united to *France*, were it not that he is so much engaged to its first Minister.

Mantua.

The *Spaniards* pay the Garri-son of *Cazal*, for Fear rather than good Will, lest the State of the Duke of *Mantua's* Affairs should oblige him, as he was wont, to return to *France*; and the *Germans* are perswaded, that he would, if the Empress, his Sister, who can do any thing with

with him, had not broke off this Intrigue, and kept this Prince firm to them.

The Quality of the Emperor *Germany* not having any Revenue annex'd and settled upon this Dignity, his great and august Station carries nothing at all of profit; and all the Advantage consists in the Majesty of so magnificent a Title, and the Glory of so fair a Rank. *Germany* of it self abounds more with Provisions than Money, and affords the Emperor a Revenue very uncertain, and unequal, which amounts not to above six Millions of *Florins*. His Hereditary *Austria;* Estates are abundantly fertile, &c. and an Army of Four score Thousand Men might subsist, and be provided for in his Country, without any Disturbance, and all of them distributed

ted into Good Quarters in his respective Provinces, according to ancient Custom. The power, notwithstanding of the Emperor is not answerable to his Dignity, nor to so elevated a Degree.

The German Emperor his further Character.

His Majesty is about twenty five Years of Age: A Prince pious, good, and of a Sanguine Complexion; but not altogether so Robust, or Watchful, as those of his Family. He is subject to some Infirmities, especially of his Feet. His Subjects wish he were as much a Warriour, as he is devout and religious; and that he would appear in the Head of an Army against his Competitors, almost of the same Age, the King of *France*, and the *Sultan of Constantinople*. He is an excellent Church-man, and takes
very

very great pleasure in Musick. He wants not Spirit or Vivacity; but has a great Distrust of himself. The Cares of his Estate overcharge and press him down. Repose best pleases him; and in short, he loves his Favourites better than his Affairs.

The House of *Austria* is reduced to a very few Successors. He of *Spain* is yet very young, weak and infirm. The Arch-Duke of *Inspruc* is not yet married. The Emperor was promised in Marriage the Eldest *Infanta* of *Spain*; but she was afterwards given to the King of *France*. Now he is amused with the Hopes of the Second, which he awaits with Impatience, Delay and Trouble.

The Character of
the Empress *Leonora*.

1663,
1664.

Arch-Duke
Charles's
Character.

The Empress *Leonora* hath gained the Esteem of all the Court. She lives with a great deal of Splendor and Generosity. She knows how to persuade the Emperor to carry himself uprightly, and carefully to preserve himself; which she effects with an admirable Conduct. She diverts her self with the Conversation of Ladies, and loves people of Spirit and Vivacity. She has two Arch-Duchesses, one of excellent Beauty, and both of them designed for Royal Alliances. During my Stay in this Court, two Arch-Dukes, *Leopold* and *Charles*, to the general Grief of all, departed this Life: The first was Uncle, and the second Brother to the Emperor. This last was a very good Prince, pious, brave, and extremely obliging to those who were his Creatures. A person

son of excellent Morals, great Spirit, whose Wisdom surpassed his Years. Both the one and the other died of such Infirmities as were unknown to the Physicians, who, by their Ignorance, more destroyed their Constitutions, than by their Remedies relieved their Indispositions.

Prince *Portia*, who a few days since ended his, was *Major-Domo-Major*, and premier Minister to the Emperor. He came to this high Degree by mere good Fortune, and the only and ardent Affection of his Master. He was the Governour of his Youth, and had the Reputation of a perfectly good and upright Cavalier. I found him very well inclined to your Serenity; but he did not appear to me to be a person fit to undergo

Prince
Portia his
Character.

dergo the Charge of publick Government, and total Direction of Affairs. He neither knew how to deal well with his Friends, nor to do ill to his Enemies. He was incapable of himself to take any firm Resolution, nor would he give any entire Belief to any of his greatest Confidants. He carried all things to Extremity ; could not tell how to *moderate* his unreasonable Transports, nor to pass by, or sustain just Resentments. He was naturally idle, slow and irresolute. He tried all sorts of means to avoid the War with the *Ottomans*, and forgot nothing that might put an end to it after it was declared. He perceived very well, that he was not born for great Affairs, and that his Ministry was above his Port and Strength ; that he was far from being able to acquit himself as
he

he ought in so great a Number of Accidents as happened every day. His Memory was as unfaithful to his Thoughts as his Business : For once he forgot, and left upon his Table one of his most important Dispatches ; and so exposed the most mysterious Secrets of State to his *Valets de Chambre*, and other indiscreet persons: But tho' he was negligent in publick Affairs, he always minded his private Concerns, and applied himself entirely to the Diversifement of his Master, and rendering his own Family great by an Accumulation of Honours and Riches. His posterity seem not to answer either his Spirit, or Fortune, and promise nothing that is capable to uphold so many Accessions as they have received during his Favor. He himself, with all his Ingenuity,

was

was neither feared nor loved ; for he knew not how to do good or ill ; neither encouraging Merit and Services by Rewards, nor punishing of Crimes in those that were guilty. One may say, his Soul was insensible and slothful, not capable of acknowledging a Kindness, or resenting an Injury. In short, he abandoned all Reins of Government, to keep the whole Empire in Repose and Idleness.

The Emperor has disposed of this Charge of *Major-Domo-Major* ; but has not yet made choice of a Favorite for his pleasures, or a Minister for his Affairs. If he could give himself the glorious Trouble of Reigning alone, it would be his own Happiness and Honor ; and for the Benefit of his Subjects, who sigh at the Remembrance of his last

last Favorite, dread lest a worse should succeed him; and tremble afresh through Fear of being exposed to the Capricio's, Interests and Covetousness of such a sort of Tyrants. The other principal Ministers of the Emperor, are, the Prince of *Ausburg*, who being enflamed with Ambition, knows no other Cure of his Malady, but an Advancement to the Rank, and Favor of Prince *Portia*; and looks upon no Remedies proper for his restless and aspiring Spirit, but the good Esteem of the Emperor, and a Promotion to such a Ministry. His great Qualifications make him haughty; and the more of Merit he can pretend unto, renders him the more proud and insolent. In a word, he has very good Qualities, could he but love himself with as much Justice,

Prince of
Ausburg's
Character.

Justice, as he hates Strangers
without Reason.

Character
of Prince
Lewis.

Prince *Lewis* is the present
Major-Domo-Major. He has a
great Vivacity of Spirit, a large
Understanding, and long Ex-
perience in Court Affairs. He
jeers all the World, and is eter-
nally mixing his Jests with the
most serious Matters ; so that
he concludes nothing, but is al-
ways hurried into divers Extra-
vagancies.

Don *Hani-
bal de
Gonzago.*

Don Hanibal de Gonzago has
entered upon the Charge of
first President of the Council
of War. He is a Souldier, dis-
creet, rational, more stout than
ambitious ; and knows the best
of any man what Advantages
the *Turks* have over the Chri-
stians. He seems extreamly
kind in his Intentions for this
Repub-

Republick, and is a Favourer of all *Italians*.

The *Sieur Intendant* of the *Finances*, is a Man of Estate (as becomes one in his Charge.) He was the more willing to consent to a Peace, as more profitable to himself than a War: For he well knew he might have Liberty to lay up that in a Calm, which of necessity he must lay out during a Storm. Since this Accommodation he enjoys a full and quiet Abundance; and hath gained such an Interest in the Emperor, that he leaves him so much the more willingly to advantage himself, as he is assured that he can lose nothing. Hereby he is always sure of a party in the Court, where he knows so well how to set a value upon his late Losses; that the Emperor is very well satisfied,

Sieur Intendant of the Finances, or Lord Treasurer.

fied, that he should make to himself a real and substantial Gain.

The Au-
thor's Se-
cretary
Paul Resio.

I had for my Secretary Monsieur *Paul Resio*, who was not wanting in his Diligence suitable to the Occasion, nor in his Care of writing to your *Serenity*, as the Importance of Matters required. His Exactness and Fidelity cannot be too much esteemed. In short, he has forgot nothing that concerned your Service, or his Employment. He is not one that aims at his own Interest; for his accidental Charges have been extraordinary; his Expences unknown and unheard of; yet such as were necessary and profitable; all which undoubtedly deserve to be considered by your *Serenity*.

As

As for my self, Most *Serene Prince* (for I have but a little more to say) None of your *Serenities* Ministers abroad, were ever put upon an Embassy more full of Trouble than that I have met with: For I found nothing but intricate Questions, Conjunctions not heard of, and Difficulties almost unsurmountable. When the *Emperor* resolved to unite with this *Republick*; and your Answers, contrary to his Desire, were too long delayed, then was I looked upon with an Eye full of Disdain; and he was pleased to tell me in one Fit of his Railery, That I was only at *Vienna* to send joyful News to your *Serenity* of such a Diversion as you desired: For he imagined, that the Intentions of your *Serenity* were merely to gain Advantage by their Wars, and put them to lay the

Foun-

An Account of the Author and his Embassy.

Foundations of that peace which you purposed to conclude. I forgot not timely to inform your *Serenity* of all the obscure and secret Negotiations which the Imperialists held with the *Ottomans*; of all the progress of their Treaties, as also the Success of their Arms, without any regard of mine, to the Expence I was to be at, as is evident by the frequent Couriers, and several Dispatches I sent. I had always the good Fortune to keep a Correspondence in all the Frontier places, and spared no Cost or Labour to gain the quickest, and most certain Advice of all things that past. I punctually transmitted to your *Serenity*, the authentick Copies of the *Missives* of the Resident at *Constantinople*; and was not wanting to let him know all the distinct Particularities and Discoveries

coveries of the first projects,
when they were but as yet in
Idea.

Being satisfied in my own
Conscience, your *Serenity* will
permit me to flatter my self so
far as to say, That I have sur-
passed my self in my own pro-
per Strength, having with Ad-
dress eluded, or overthrown
the most unhappy Conjectures;
and if I have had the good For-
tune to serve your *Serenity* ac-
cording to your Desires, I have
over and above satisfied my
own; and cannot believe it to
be in my power to frame any
thing to my self that could be
more sweet and glorious.

In the midst of these difficult
Troubles, Heaven was pleased
to afford me the continued Af-
fections of the Court, and its

H

Mini-

The hardships he endured in his Embassy, by the Incursions of the *Tartars*.

Ministers, who were so much the more favourable to me, as they did believe, that I held no Correspondence with the *Hungarians*, or Count *Serini*. I knew very well how to take my Times, and manage my Opportunities, so as to be freed of all Suspicion and Jealousie. I have found my self surrounded with so many pressing Troubles, as necessarily called not only for my utmost Philosophy; but even Constancy it self, to master and overcome. My Assignments totally failed, and so I fell into an extream Want of all Necessaries, through my extraordinary Expences, occasioned by the Disorders of the War, the Dearnels of Commodities, and general scarcity of all things, which almost amounted to a Famine.

I will not dissemble with your *Serenity* at all : During the Incurfions of the *Tartars*, I was reduced to the laſt Extremity, not knowing whom to follow in ſo general a Flight, nor with whom to ſtay in ſuch an Universal Conſternation : For the whole Country ſeemed to me to be totally abandoned. However it was, I accommodated my ſelf to the Juncture of Time, and Will of God, with a full Reſignation to Divine Providence, and an entire Submission to the Orders of your *Serenity*, having left in *Germany*, my Goods, my Health, and almoſt Life it ſelf.

It is true, the *Emperor*, before my Departure, Regaled me with a Diamond, and the *Empreſs* with a Gallantry of

The Preſents made him by the *Emperor*, and *Empreſs*.

Plate. Those Presents were to me so much the more precious, because I could easily observe the Court did take some part in this Liberality; and seemed, as it were, willing to confirm, and approve the same by the Testimonies of their Joys.

FINIS

(THE T A B L E.

T HE beginning of the Emperor's Character	Pag. 2
The Progress of the Ottomans Greatness: their Designs	3
A strict Alliance is the joynt Interest of the Empire and Republick of Venice	4
The Turks enter Candia, and take it; the Effects thereof	5
Waradin and Newhausel, when surrend- ered	6
The Preservation of Vienna of great Im- portance to all Christendom	ibid.
Present State of the Turkish Affairs, and why their Forces are so much dimi- nished	7
Of the Turkish Militia	9
An oversight of the Christian Officers in general	10
The Turks way of Discipline	11
The Turks Improvement in Fire-Works, and other Warlike Exercises	12
The Reason of the Christians Miscarriage at the Siege of Canisa	ibid.
The Christians and Turks compared as to their Provisions for the Soldiery	13
	Cen-

<i>Censures upon the Emperor's Proceedings in the beginning of the War</i>	14
<i>The Visier falls into the Emperor's Terri- tories without Resistance</i>	16
<i>The cruelty of the Tartars</i>	ibid.
<i>Newhausel lost.</i>	18
<i>The Raines hinder the further Progress of the Turks</i>	ibid.
<i>The Miserable Condition of Vienna</i>	19
<i>Complaints against Count Portia</i>	20
<i>His Character</i>	ibid.
<i>The second Compagne begins with loss to the Imperialists</i>	21
<i>Fort Zerlin taken</i>	ibid.
<i>Death of Ismael Bassa, with an account of the Battle of Raab</i>	22
<i>The Turkish Valour</i>	23
<i>An account of the Booty, and the relief of Canisa</i>	25
<i>The Behaviour of the Visier at this Battle, and his gain by the Death of Ismael</i>	26
<i>The Visier hearkens to Peace, with the rea- sons that induced the Emperor to it</i>	27
<i>The Weakness of the House of Austria</i>	28
<i>The danger of hazarding a Battle</i>	29
<i>The Hungarians hatred to the Turks, keeps them in Subjection to the Emperor</i>	ibid.
<i>The Emperor makes a Peace; blamed by all Christendom</i>	31
<i>The</i>	

<i>The Peace prejudicial to the Hungarians</i>	ib.
<i>The Invasion of Transilvania by the Turks,</i> <i>the first Cause of this War</i>	34
<i>Abasti established; when</i>	ibid.
<i>Clausemburg, when taken</i>	35
<i>The loss of Transilvania endangers all</i> <i>Christendom</i>	36
<i>Prince Ragotzki's Death, and Character</i>	37
<i>Colourable pretences for a Peace</i>	39
<i>The Condition of the Christian Princes under</i> <i>the Turks</i>	ibid.
<i>The Conquest of Transilvania how advantageous</i> <i>to the Turks</i>	40
<i>Count Serini's Death, and Character</i>	44
<i>Count Serini's Grandfather's brave defence</i> <i>of Zigeth</i>	45
<i>Count Serini's Character continued</i>	46
<i>Count Serini's Name a Terror, and his Dis-</i> <i>grace and death a joy to the Turks</i>	47
<i>Count Serini's Death differently resented by</i> <i>the Hungarians and Imperialists</i>	ibid.
<i>Count Serini's Generous offer to the Ve-</i> <i>netians</i>	48
<i>Count Peter Serini's Character</i>	49
<i>Secret Articles of Peace between the Em-</i> <i>peror and Turks</i>	ibid.
<i>Death of Count Portia, a loss to Pisino</i>	51
<i>The Duration of the Peace uncertain</i>	55
	Im-

<i>Imperialists hinder the Venetians Peace with the Turks</i>	57
<i>Imperialists dissuade the Turks from a Peace with the Venetians</i>	59
<i>Spain advises the Emperor to a Peace with the Turks</i>	61
<i>Canisa besieged by Count Serini</i>	63
<i>State of the Emperors Affairs with Sweden</i>	ibid.
<i>Poland. Brandenburg</i>	65, 66
<i>France, and Spain</i>	67
<i>The Pope, Savoy.</i>	68 69
<i>Florence, Modena, Mantua</i>	70
<i>Germany, Austria, &c.</i>	71
<i>The German Emperor his farther Character</i>	72
<i>Character of the Empress Leonora</i>	74
<i>Death and Character of Arch-Duke Charles</i>	ibid
<i>Character of Prince Portia</i>	75
<i>Character of the Prince of Ausburg</i>	79
<i>Character of Prince Lewis, and Don Hannibal de Gonzaga</i>	80
<i>Sieur Intendant of the Finances, or the Lord High Treasurer.</i>	81
<i>The Author's Secretary, Paul Resio</i>	82
<i>An account of the Author & his Embassie</i>	83
<i>The hardships he endured</i>	86
<i>The presents made him by the Emperor and Empress</i>	87

o
.
.
e
d
5
9
n
o
be
I
32
33
36
nd
37

F164860

S289.5

